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JUL 14 1910

# Hot Springs Medical Journal

VOL. III

No. 12

Terms \$ 1.00  
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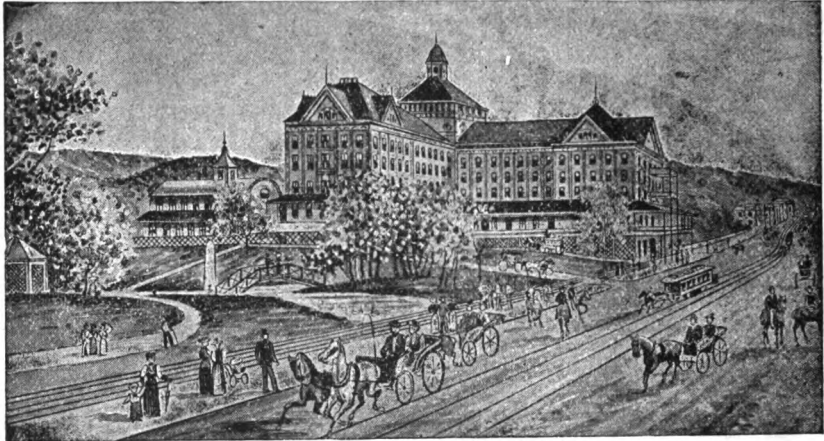
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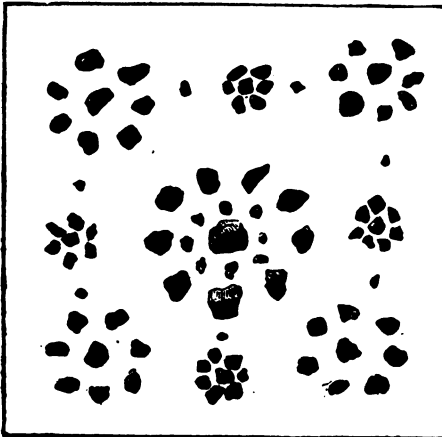


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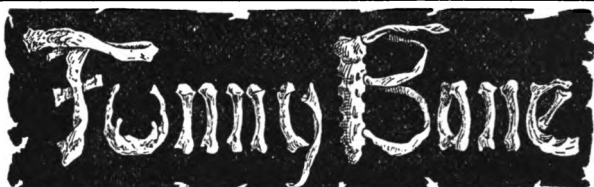
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# THE HOT SPRINGS MEDICAL JOURNAL.

[PUBLISHED ON THE 15TH DAY OF EACH MONTH.]

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Vol. III.] HOT SPRINGS, ARK., DEC. 15, 1894. [No. 12.

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## The Influence of Early Treatment in the Late Manifestations of Syphilis.\*

BY A. RAVOGLI.

Professor of Dermatology and Syphilography, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Department, University of Cincinnati.

It is necessary to draw a line between the treatment of syphilis as a diathesis, and the treatment of a syphilitic manifestation. The object of the first is to insure the patient from late impairment of health. The second is to cause to disappear, and conceal one of the episodes of syphilis. Unfortunately we find ourselves more frequently in the presence of the latter cases. When a patient comes to us with a syphilitic eruption, in the majority of the cases all he wishes is to get rid of the hideous appearance. As soon as he feels better and the eruption has disappeared, he does not care further, as he thinks himself to be well and abandons all treatment. In the same way in hospital practice; as soon as the patient is respectable looking he is discharged, and he thinks no more of continuing in the treatment.

Some years ago the question again arose whether syphilis ought to be treated.

Among the physicians there was the opinion that the treatment would disturb the course of this disease, which left to itself, would disappear by the natural ways. This heresy has been to-day, by experience, condemned, and no one doubts the anti-toxic properties of mercury in this disease.

---

\* Read before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Hot Springs, Ark., Nov. 20 to 24, 1894.

In my practice, many cases of late syphilis of a severe nature have never had any treatment. The patient denies all knowledge of having ever acquired this disease. Not long ago a gentleman forty-two years old called on me with syphilis tuberculo ulcerosa affecting the whole right side of the face and nose. He indignantly denied any knowledge of having ever had syphilis; is a married man and has healthy children. The eruption speaks for itself; there was no doubt that it was a case of tertiary syphilis. The local application of emplastrum hydrargiri and the internal use of Zittmaun decoction in a few weeks brought him to complete recovery.

A few days ago a healthy looking gentleman came to me for an enormous gumma of his forehead, deeply ulcerated. He strongly denied the idea of having ever contracted syphilis; he had never taken any remedy. Upon cross-examination he remembered twenty years ago having had a sore on his inferior lip, which lasted several weeks, but he never saw any symptom or impairment on his general health. He is now under the antisiphilitic treatment, emplastrum hydrargiri locally and decoctum Zittmaun internally.

I was called in consultation not long ago to see a lady with deep ulcerations around the knee, which was nothing else than syphilis tuberculo ulcerosa; she never remembered to have ever had syphilis, and she had never taken any treatment.

It would be too long for me and tedious for you to review a long series of cases of this kind, but I cannot let go unmentioned some very grave results on the nervous system of a mild syphilis. A young man was affected with epileptic attacks of very serious nature; a gumma on his right knee explained the origin of the epilepsy. Questioned on the first appearance of syphilis he strongly denied ever having been affected with syphilis, and had never taken any treatment. The cerebral affection increased, he could not walk any more without holding himself to the walls of the houses. He died in the hospital.

I will remember, always, the case of a great teacher of Syphilography in Italy, who had the courage to inoculate himself with syphilitic virus before his students, claiming that syphilis could be cured by inoculations of the chancre, until its virulence is completely exhausted. He never took any medicine until at an old age he was affected with a cerebral gumma, which ended his life in misery.

In many cases of Locomotor Ataxia we succeed in finding out a case of syphilis, which, in the young age, on account of its mild symptoms, received little or no medical attention.

The idea, therefore, of letting syphilis take its course, and the reliance on the *vix medicatrix* of nature is, by experience, completely condemned, and we must insist on the serious nature of the disease and the necessity of carrying on a complete and methodic treatment. No disease is more treacherous and more stubborn than syphilis, which insidiously and unexpectedly attacks every organ—every apparatus of the human body not only, but attacks too the offspring, killing it in the maternal womb or making it an unhealthy and miserable being.

Having thus established the necessity of treatment, there comes the question, when treatment has to be commenced. I will remind you that a box of sublimate pills, and a vial of iodide of potassium are not the entire medicinal supply. Any man could treat any case of syphilis without discrimination, but the physician needs a severe and careful study of the general constitution, of the general health, of the habits, of the surroundings, etc., of the patient under treatment. Every case has some peculiar features which require study. A strong, powerful man requires different treatment from a delicate and weak woman, who easily falls a victim to neurasthenia.

Some variation in the treatment will be found necessary in the syphilitic affected with tuberculosis, or when subject to rheumatism. In the same way a syphilitic patient addicted to alcohol, of sedentary habits, or when exposed by his occupation to the varying atmospheric temperatures.

A patient may call upon us as soon as he sees the smallest vestige of a chancre, when the initial lesion is fully developed, or when the constitutional symptoms begin to appear. I do not wish to enter into the discussion as to whether we can prevent the development of the disease by the excision of the initial lesion. I desire only to point out when to begin the constitutional treatment. When we have a typical hard chancre, when the prescribed time of incubation coincides with its appearance, when the lymphatic vessels and glands have begun to swell, when, in a word, there can be no doubt as to its syphilitic nature, I think there is no necessity to wait for the secondary symptoms before beginning treatment.

This opinion is held by Fournier who, in the witty and beautiful metaphor, says: "It is difficult to understand why, in the presence of a fire, we should allow the fire to take its course before beginning to put it out."

We find, however, great difference of opinion on this point. J. L. Milton, Sen., gives mercury in primary syphilis when the ulcer is torpid. Krowczynski\* begins the daily inunctions with grey salve

---

\* Przegląd Lekarski, 1889.



in the region of the inguinal glands, and gives sublimate internally as soon as he is sure that he has to do with a hard chancre. He claims to delay the secondary eruption, which he finds much milder and more circumscribed.

Lassar\* begins the treatment as soon as possible, in order, as he says, to kill the disease in the beginning.

Jullien† related a case where after the diagnosis of a hard syphilitic chancre, the patient was subjected to treatment with protiodede of mercury, and remained for 140 days without any syphilitic symptoms. The author concludes that the possibility of weakening the virulence of the disease exists, and that its course may be broken just at the time of the initial sclerosis.

The time is too short to review the different opinions of the various authors on this point. I shall only mention Leloir, Diday, Ducastel, Langlebert, Unna, Haslund, Rosolimos and Boeck. All inclined to begin the treatment as soon as the diagnosis is sure.

On the other hand we find Von Düring‡, of Constantinople, who believes the treatment of syphilis ought to be commenced at the time the constitutional symptoms make their appearance. Watraszewski, of Warsaw, is of the same opinion; claiming that the administration of mercury before the appearance of the secondary symptoms is of no use, and dangerous in that it may produce neurasthenia.

Zeissl also believes that mercury is of no use until the disease has reached the circulation.

Koposi is also inclined to withhold treatment until the secondary symptoms have fully appeared.

Now we ask, in the name of logic, when we are sure of the presence of an initial lesion, why must we wait until general poisoning has occurred? One answer is, that the administration of mercury in the early primary stage disturbs the course of the disease. But syphilis does not show that regularity in its course, which we have learned to respect in the acute infectious diseases. It is this analogy, which we consider not established, which has led to the idea of the anti-mercurialists, namely, that it is better to allow the disease to take its course.

Syphilis is very probably of bacterial origin. Its explosion is the result of toxins formed in the system. Now we have an anti-toxine in mercury, and without doubt, if, in the beginning, when the toxine is formed, it finds the anti-toxine already present in the system, it will oppose the toxic action.

\* Zum stande der syphilis behandlung, Deutsche Medicinische, Wochenschrift, Nov. 8, 1889.

† Transactions International Medical Congress, 1890.

‡ Monatshefte für Dermatologie, Dec. 1889.

Others object that when the treatment is begun before the appearance of the secondary symptoms, the patient is exposed to the dangers of tertiary disease, more especially on the part of the nervous system. To my mind, it is a very weak argument to say that the beginning of treatment two or three weeks earlier, will be the cause of a gumma of the brain, of a periostitis, or of a myelitis ten or twelve years after.

Here I shall take the liberty of referring to a few cases in my practice, in which I began treatment at the primary stage: July 1st, Mr. J. S. came with a suspicious sore under the frenum, which had appeared only eight days after exposure. He came to see me regularly every week, and in a few weeks the induration had greatly increased. The inguinal glands were enlarged and there was no doubt of the syphilitic nature of the chancre. Treatment was begun with protiodide of mercury one-third grain twice a day and emplastrum hydrargyrum locally. Six weeks after the chancre had entirely healed, some slight induration remaining; the patient was somewhat paler, the inguinal glands remained indurated and the cervical glands were also affected. Ten weeks after, in the latter part of September, he was suffering with syphilitic pharyngitis and mucous patches on the tonsils. No roseola, no papules had occurred on the skin. The induration slowly diminished. Four months after, in the beginning of November, the patient was feeling well, the throat had entirely healed up, his color had returned to the normal, a moderate swelling of the glands remaining. He still continues the use of protiodide.

July 26th, George S. came with two ulcers on the glans penis, situated on both sides, in the sulcus balano præputia. They had appeared on the twelfth day after exposure. Both were cauterized with a strong solution of acid mercurio nitrate. In a few days the ulcer on the left side disappeared, but the one on the right began to have an indurated surface, affecting nearly the whole right side of the sulcus. The glands showed beginning induration. There was no doubt of the syphilitic nature of the affection. Emplastrum hydrargyri locally, and liquor von swieten internally, were given. In September the young man appeared somewhat anæmic, but he continued his occupation without difficulty. A few days ago he returned with a few mucous patches about the anus, and on his lips. At present he feels well, attends to his business, has some moderate swelling of the cervical glands, alopecia diradans, and a few patches about the anus and on the lips. No roseola or papules have appeared on the skin.

From these and other cases I would conclude that the treatment with mercury, begun before the appearance of secondary symp-

toms, has a marked influence in keeping back the early eruptions of syphilis; and that the syphilitic invasion is not so intense as it is in cases without the early treatment. In some cases it is of benefit in preventing the exposure attending the eruptions on the face.

The idea that this treatment, begun three or four weeks before, has an influence in the production of late tertiary symptoms is absolutely absurd. The only way that it can be explained is from the neglect of a steady and radical treatment. The patient feels well, has no apparent signs of syphilis; he thinks himself to be entirely cured, and neglects the treatment just at the time when it is most necessary. On the contrary, when a man sees an ugly and disfiguring eruption, he cannot continue his calling, and he is so impressed that he subjects himself to a thorough treatment. In this way I would agree with the writers who think that a pre-secondary treatment exposes the patient to the tertiary disease.

Here I have arrived at my point, which is: *That an early, well-directed treatment of syphilis will prevent tertiary symptoms.* It is not a question of beginning the treatment two or three weeks earlier or later, but to institute a thorough scientific treatment on which the future of the patient may rest.

The remedy, as already mentioned, is mercury, administered either by the stomach, subcutaneously by inunctions or both. The preparations are many and it requires good judgment to select that which is suited to the individual case.

In the time allowed me, I cannot discuss the merits of each method, and of each preparation.

I will only point out that the patient after a few days of treatment can no longer stand the remedy.

In these cases Hot Springs comes to our relief, like watering places of Uriage and Louchon, in France. The balsamic air, the moderate temperature, have an invigorating influence on the digestive organs; the beautiful views, the elegant gardens, are a great benefit to the moral condition of the patient, who, taken away from his ordinary occupations, in a few days improves in his general health. I do not believe much in the medicinal properties of the water, but the bathing at a warm temperature, stimulating the perspiration, is of a great help in the treatment of this disease. The patient, improved in his general health, will be now able to stand the mercury without any difficulty, and he will be able to bear large doses, which in his place could not be tolerated. The benefit is not only in being able to take the treatment, but also in the larger quantities to which the tolerance can be pushed.

In my experience, however, I find that when the syphilitic symptoms have disappeared too quickly, they are liable to quickly reappear, and a mild, long maintained mercurialisation will prevent the patient from relapses. I prefer, therefore, a mild mercurial treatment to a strong one, which I find useful only in cases where an organ is threatened by syphilis, otherwise mercurial treatment will be mild and maintained long until the time comes to begin with the other sovereign remedy—the iodide of potassium.

This is what I call an early treatment, in which we can rely on preventing the tertiary symptoms. In my experience the patient affected with tertiary symptoms had an irregular, or no treatment, in the early stage of the disease.

The patient now wants to know whether he can quit taking medicine, and if he is really cured from syphilis. When we see that the symptoms have entirely disappeared, that the lymphatic glands have returned to the normal size, that the health of the patient is good, considering that the quantity of the mercurial preparation can be sufficient, we will discontinue the treatment, but at the slightest new syphilitic symptom we will begin again.

Finally, we will never forget the answer of Fournier\* to the patient asking whether he is really cured. We believe him to be scientifically cured, but he must never forget to tell to his physician, in any circumstance, the trouble which he has had. In the most of the cases this will be of no benefit, but it may come the time, when from this confidence made to the physician, will depend the recovery and the life of the patient.

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## MEDICAL LEGISLATION FOR ARKANSAS.

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BY W. H. BARRY, M. D.

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Under the existing law of this State a physician, after securing his license is required to go to the clerk of any county and register, after which he is entitled to practice in any or all of the counties of the State.

Under this state of affairs it is difficult to tell who are licensed and who are not. In this (Garland) county on one occasion the grand jury undertook to investigate the matter and sent out subpoenas for every physician practicing in the county whose name did not appear on the county clerk's book, but they found out that every one

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\**Traitement de la syphilis, Paris.*

thus subpœnaed had complied with the law and were registered in some other county in the State. The courts or grand jurors have never since that time investigated the matter. So long as this law remains in force, a man can practice medicine in Arkansas without a license, in perfect security, for he can say he has registered in some other county prior to coming to his present locality and it seems to be no one's business to investigate the matter.

The law should be so amended as to require every physician to register in the county in which he proposes to practice his profession. If he is registered in one county and should change his location to some other county, he should be required to go to the county clerk, present his license and re-register before he enters the practice of medicine or surgery in that county.

This would not be a hardship to any one and would enable us to know who are authorized to practice medicine in this State.

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### Some Observations on "Sore Throat" due to Concretions in the Tonsils.\*

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BY LEWIS C. CLINE, M. D., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Professor of Laryngology in the Medical College of Indiana.

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Every experienced practitioner of medicine can recall some cases of recurring tonsilitis or sore throat that often developed without any apparent cause, but which were doubtless due to chronic inflammation of the follicles, altered and retained secretions.

It is to this class of cases that I wish, briefly, to invite your attention. The symptoms of the cases are not, as a rule, very prominent, and they are not confined to cases where the tonsils are much enlarged, but are often found in patients from whom they have been partially removed or have sloughed away by repeated attacks of inflammation or quinsy.

My remarks will deal more particularly with the cheesy bodies and not the calculi which are probably the outgrowth of the long retained cheesy deposits acting as a nidus for the deposit of the more solid materials, as phosphate and carbonate of lime, iron, soda potassa, etc. The soft or cheesy deposits vary in size from that of a

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\* Read before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Hot Springs, Ark., November 20-23, 1894.

pin head to a grain of wheat, and consist of epithelium, pus-corpuscles, bacteria and chalk. These troublesome concretions are found more frequently in the small tonsils or where there is scarcely any tonsil to be seen, for the reason that in the larger tonsils there is more pressure brought to bear on them and they are kept squeezed out.

Concretions are doubtless the result of a catarrhal condition of the mucous lining of the follicles, coupled often with a uric acid diathesis. Some writers believe them to be parasitic in origin. The leptothrix doubtless has something to do with the development of these cheesy deposits. These bodies excite recurrent attacks of inflammation, and when long retained the carbonate and phosphate of lime are deposited, from the blood, about the cheesy mass, which finally results in the development of a calculus.

As a rule they occur singly, although there are sometimes several found in one crypt. They give rise to repeated attacks of sore throat with a pricking or sense of irritation in the fauces, with a desire to clear the throat of some offending substance, but nearly always without avail. In some cases there is a persistent hacking cough with a sensation of a hair or fish bone imbedded in the tissue. But the most common of all complaints is the foul taste and odor they get on dislodging one of these bodies from its bed, and which often causes the patients to be misled through ignorance or intention to believe they have tuberculosis.

Concretions predispose to attacks of quinsy and, in my judgment, are the cause of the majority of these cases, and they can be permanently cured by carefully hunting out and destroying all the crypts and pockets in which these bodies are formed.

The following cases taken from my case-book will illustrate the salient points that I wish to emphasize:

CASE 1. Mrs. L., age 43, consulted me November, 1890, and gave the following history: For five years she had suffered with repeated attacks of sore throat, hacking cough, foul taste and breath with occasional spitting of cheesy concretions that had been supposed to be tubercular. Patient stated that she had almost given up hope of getting well. On inspection the pharynx showed slight congestion, especially in the region of the tonsils. On pulling the left anterior pillar forward I discovered a fissure leading into a pocket that would admit a large bean, the walls of which had been converted into a pyogenic membrane. Near the side of this cavity were two small



openings or fissures containing cheesy concretions. This led me to examine the right tonsil which did not project beyond the pillars but contained three of these offensive bodies. After the complete obliteration of these pockets and fissures by the galvano-cautery the cough disappeared and the patient made a rapid recovery, gained twenty pounds and has remained well ever since.

CASE 2. In the spring of 1892 Miss L., age 19, was referred to me for what was supposed to be tubercular pharyngo-laryngitis. She gave a history of frequent attacks of sore throat, a cough, foul taste and offensive breath. Would frequently cough and expectorate small, round cheesy bodies, which, her physicians had told her, were tubercles and came from the lungs. On the strength of this diagnosis she had taken a very gloomy view of the future and had become emaciated and despondent. A careful examination revealed nothing except a catarrhal inflammation of the pharynx and tonsils. She had suffered with quinsy three times. Removal of the tonsils and destruction of the crypts with the cautery relieved the symptoms and with a tonic she rapidly regained her normal condition.

CASE 3. Mr. G., age 32, consulted me September, 1893. Robust and in perfect health, except a frequent tonsilitis and a foul taste. Inspection revealed the tonsils slightly enlarged, from the follicles of which I removed seven cheesy concretions. The destruction of the lining with draining of these follicles gave complete relief.

CASE 4. Mrs. N., age 40, consulted me in March, 1891, stating that she had had quinsy two and three times a year for several years, and that she lived in dread of another attack. On examination I found the tonsils not large, but honeycombed, with pockets containing a number of cheesy concretions. Complete destruction of the tonsils and fissures gave permanent and grateful relief.

I might detail scores of similar cases but I think I have given enough to emphasize the point I wish to make, that is, that perverted secretions of the follicles of the tonsils from catarrhal inflammation resulting in cheesy concretions, which remain as a smouldering fire ready to be fanned into a flame at the least exposure, is the cause of more sore throats and quinsy in adults, than any or all other causes combined.

42 East Ohio Street.

# MEDICAL SOCIETY NEWS.

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## THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

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### THE MEETING AS REGARDED BY A FRIEND TO HOT SPRINGS.

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"Our special reporter has been on the sick list for some weeks, will you kindly give us your view of the meeting?" said the editor of *THE JOURNAL*. "With no notes?" said your writer.

Well, as I was one of them from start to finish—a "chut-muk"—whose creed is "never to refuse anything," I make bold to report the leading incidents and effects of the meeting of The Mississippi Valley Medical Association, which held its Twentieth Annual Conference in the City of the Valley of Vapors on the 20th to 23d of November.

On the evening of the 19th of November a special train of Pullman Palace cars, seven in number, lay in the Union Station awaiting the special transportation of all physicians east, west and north of the great and only St. Louis, who were desirous of attending the meeting and curious to see what it was in the State of Arkansas to so attract the brains of the profession of the Mississippi Valley to hold its great conference in the "little town" (?) of Hot Springs. When this special pulled out there were among the well filled cars prominent men from nearly all the prominent cities lying between the two coasts. And a right merry selection it was.

On the morning of the 20th, as in keeping with Southern hospitality, the State of Arkansas, as by special invitation, welcomed the distinguished visitors to its capital city, the "City of Roses," and in brilliant array escorted them over the city, banqueted them, and all made merry. And so in no sombre mood did these representatives of the typical philanthropists of the world enter the gates of Hot Springs, Ark., the "Carlsbad of America."

Few of these distinguished gentlemen had ever been in the State, still fewer of them had ever visited the Springs, and fewer yet had come face to face with the reputable element of the city's profession. Few of these gentlemen had believed it a town of 17,000 inhabitants, with all the appointments and facilities for accommodating without material preparation at a short notice, 10,000 or more guests. Few believed—if ever they had heard—that the bath arrangements would accommodate from 10,000 to 20,000 people daily; that the hot waters were the purest on earth, the most potable; that they never

vary in temperature, quantity or quality, and that the little city has had the right, justly, to boast of its sanitation, its atmosphere and the extremely low death rate.

Nor were those on this special train all who participated in the meeting. There were prominent men from nearly all the Southern cities, making in all a magnificent body of brainy and jovial scientific workers.

A special feature and one conspicuous in its perfection was the ample accommodation for the various sub-committees, the general assembly and the exhibitions of articles of commerce of interest to the profession. The proximity of the various and many hotels to the headquarters is worthy of note. There is, perhaps, no other city in the United States affording such accommodations, and no city so accessible to the profession located between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, and surely no city whose hospitality and welcome can be exceeded.

Hot Springs is a model convention city, and we trust at no distant day it may find favor with America's greatest body of medical men.

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The following physicians registered as delegates to the Mississippi Valley Medical Association at its twentieth annual meeting:

F. C. Woodburn, Indianapolis.	A. Ravogli, Cincinnati, O.
Edward Borek, St. Louis.	S. P. Collings, Hot Springs.
Henry H. Summa, St. Louis.	W. N. Wishard, Indianapolis.
F. E. Stewart, Watkins, N. Y.	A. K. Van Horne, Jerseyville.
George N. Lowe, Randall, Kas.	H. W. Loeb, St. Louis.
Thos. Hunt Stuckey, Louisville, Ky.	Harold N. Moyer, Chicago.
Thos. W. Jones, Columbus, Ohio.	W. T. Baird, Dallas, Tex.
A. M. Owen, Evansville, Ind.	H. P. Collings, Hot Springs.
R. C. McChord, Lebanon, Ky.	C. C. Fite, New York.
James Moores Ball, St. Louis.	Bransford Lewis, St. Louis.
J. P. Runyan, Pine Bluff.	J. C. Culbertson, Cincinnati.
A. D. Price, Harrodsburgh, Ky.	H. O. Walker, Detroit.
George E. Davis, Salvisa, Ky.	Wm. F. Barclay, Pittsburg, Pa.
Robert C. Hefebower, Cincinnati, O.	L. Risin, Malvern.
J. H. Smart, Pine Bluff.	Wm. Warren Potter, Buffalo, N. Y.
E. H. M. Parham, Fordyce, Ark.	F. M. Loper, Monticello, Ark.
W. W. Hipolite, Devall's Bluff, Ark.	S. Streetsmith, Abilene, Kan.
S. P. Buchanan, Fort Wayne, Ind.	J. D. Hays, Hot Springs.
P. O. Hooper, Little Rock, Ark.	Wm. H. Hunnston, Cleveland, Ohio.
W. P. Owen, Devall's Bluff, Ark.	Eugene Harrison, Napoleon, Ohio.
N. P. Beauchamp, Forrest City, Ark.	E. H. McCullens, St. Louis.
Eugene Smith, Detroit, Mich.	H. Wells, Little Rock.
H. H. Gaines, Carrolton, Ky.	C. B. Parker, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. B. Walker, Canton, O.	Lewis C. Cline, Indianapolis.
Carter S. Cole, New York.	W. H. Barry, Hot Springs.
H. C. Dalton, St. Louis.	A. Arnaud, Hot Springs.

- G. M. D. Cantrell, Little Rock.  
 John B. Hamilton, Chicago.  
 W. F. Work, Hot Springs.  
 J. M. Heming, Mt. Vernon, Tex.  
 D. M. Gordon, Ft. Smith.  
 John T. Allen, Brownsville, Tenn.  
 P. E. Gilverst, Gainsville, Tex.  
 W. H. Moorhead, DeWitt, Ark.  
 William E. Witt, Cleveland.  
 A. S. Everhad, Wadsworth, Ohio.  
 James W. Walton, Benton, Ark.  
 S. E. Hudson, Austin, Tex.  
 R. W. Steger, Hot Springs.  
 J. H. Gaines, Hot Springs.  
 H. K. Leake, Dallas.  
 J. F. Howe, Hot Springs.  
 A. G. Maylie, New Orleans.  
 E. C. Hay, Hot Springs.  
 J. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Mich.  
 Starling Loving, Columbus, O.  
 W. M. Garrett, Forney, Tex.  
 Frank Foster, New York.  
 Randall Brunson, Little Rock.  
 A. J. Graham, Traskwood, Ark.  
 A. M. Duncan, Ohio.  
 A. C. Brant, Canton, Ohio.  
 S. M. Corrigan, Washington, Ark.  
 Frank Parsons Norbury, Jacksonville, Ill.  
 D. W. Bright, New Lewisville, Ark.  
 A. G. Willey, Ohio.  
 William R. B. Shelby, Ohio.  
 C. R. Holmes, Cincinnati, O.  
 Edward Walker, Evansville, Ind.  
 Emory Lanphear, St. Louis.  
 J. J. Lindsay, Manchester, Ia.  
 E. E. Fryhe, Centralia, Ill.  
 A. C. Jordan, Pine Bluff.  
 W. S. Walker, Hot Springs.  
 S. C. Martin, Jr., St. Louis.  
 C. W. Clawson, St. Louis.  
 H. J. F. Garrett, Hope, Ark.  
 J. E. Minney, Topeka, Kan.  
 W. C. Winfield, Prescott, Ark.  
 T. M. Baird, Hot Springs, Ark.  
 P. J. Watters, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 B. Merrill Ricketts, Cincinnati, O.  
 Thos. E. Holland, Hot Springs.  
 W. A. Russell, Oak Ridge, La.  
 L. F. Gracey, Jonesboro, Ark.  
 J. C. Minor, Hot Springs.  
 William Hudson Daly, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 J. E. Woolbridge, Youngstown, O.  
 X. C. Scott, Cleveland, O.  
 C. J. Keegan, Canal, Ind.  
 G. L. Ellis, Helena, Ark.  
 J. E. Link, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 I. N. Love, St. Louis.  
 C. H. Hughes, St. Louis.  
 L. B. Hines, Lima, O.  
 C. R. Woodson, St. Joe, Mo.  
 J. W. McLaughlin, Austin, Tex.  
 C. W. Culp, Mammoth Springs, Ark.  
 L. Ashton, Dallas, Tex.  
 W. C. Weber, Cleveland, O.  
 A. H. Meisenbach, St. Louis.  
 Frank R. Fry, St. Louis.  
 G. C. Koch, Hot Springs.  
 G. O. Coffin, Kansas City.  
 James T. Jelks, Hot Springs.  
 B. H. Criley, Dallas Center, Ia.  
 Chas. H. Beard, Chicago.  
 Andrew Sargeant, Hopkinsville, Ky.  
 J. G. Brooks, Paducah, Ky.  
 J. M. Coble, Dallas, Tex.  
 Theodore Patten, Indianapolis.  
 J. Horner Coulter, Chicago.  
 Pat L. Barry, Hot Springs.  
 Geo. J. Cook, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 C. Barch, St. Louis.  
 Leon Strauss, St. Louis.  
 D. Gant, Kansas City.  
 L. Kirby, Harrison, Ark.  
 I. J. Newton, Monroe, La.  
 D. H. Stayton, Searcy, Ark.  
 Wm. C. Demaway, Bowie, Tex.  
 R. E. Haughton, Midland, Tex.  
 B. C. Cochran, Atlanta, Ark.  
 B. A. Hall, Monticello, Ark.  
 R. Y. Phillips, Malvern, Ark.  
 Robert H. Babcock, Chicago.  
 Z. H. Hutchinson, DeWitt, Ark.  
 J. J. Scott, Shreveport, La.  
 H. L. Wickman, St. Louis.  
 H. Wiedmann, Sr., St. Louis.  
 A. L. Hummel, Philadelphia.  
 W. C. Jacobs, Akron, O.  
 C. Frank Lydston, Chicago.  
 C. T. Drennen, Hot Springs.  
 D. T. Jennings, Cleveland, O.

## CONVENTION NOTES.

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IN A MINOR KEY.

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“Four or Five Times!”

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Without the *deer* ladies the banquet would have been but a *stagnation*.

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What brighter lights than Potter of Buffalo, Daly of Pittsburg, Foster and Cole of New York, and Hamilton of Chicago.

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Love, the Prince of Toast Masters! More need not, less cannot be said.

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The management of the Arlington and Park Hotels covered themselves with undying glory as elegant hosts of elegant hostelries.

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There was a “chiel among the chut-muks” who chatted cheerily in the *Daily Sentinel*, gave away in print the principles of the organization and the following are their names, sir:

Scott—his golden hair a hangin’ down his front.

Love—the Impressario.

Daly—the Pittsburgh chanticleer.

Owen—with his rubicund countenance.

Hummel—the champagne cock tail of the profession.

Fish—Always in the swim.

Townsend—Prince of Railroad Officials.

Ware—oh Ware is he?

Cole—old King Cole.

L. T. Hay—the bonny-face of Hot Springs.

Woodburn—the Pomery Sec-retary.

Holland—Trinity Tom (vide Durand).

Potter—Buffalo William.

Minor—the disfranchised.

Durand—the Poet Laura—ate.

Baird—the F. F. V. from Arkansas.

E. C. Hay—with strawberry moustache.

Brunson, Cox, Evans, Delano, Whitford, Maylie, Snyder, Cline, Stuckey, Sanborn, Parmele, Beatty, Jacobs, and other jolly good fellows with brains, backbone and beauty! *Four or Five times!*

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The exhibitors were unanimous in declaring that they have never, at any meeting of medical men, had such ample and satisfactory accommodations for their displays.

The "season" at Hot Springs is the first twelve months in each year.

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Hot Springs is not so inaccessible after all.

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It is to be regretted that Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton could not be present to learn something about American winter resorts—or, does he still write for the *Forum*?

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#### OFFICERS FOR 1894-95.

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PRESIDENT—W. N. Wishard, Indianapolis.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT—Thos. E. Holland, Hot Springs.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT—Dr. Chas. B. Parker, Cleveland.

SECRETARY—F. C. Woodburn, Indianapolis.

TREASURER—Harold N. Moyer, Chicago.

Next place of meeting, Detroit, Mich. Time—September.  
Chairman Committee on Arrangements, Dr. H. O. Walker, Detroit, Mich.

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There was one visitor among us who, possibly, was received with delight by more people than all others, Dr. S. W. Franklin, of Columbus, Miss. This polished gentleman, whose friends may be numbered by the hundreds, was, for more than a half score of years, one among the few high-toned and valuable practitioners of Hot Springs. Bad health here led him to the old home for rest, and now after regaining strength and youthful vigor, he proposes to locate with us again in about two months. Doctor, a warm welcome awaits you.

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Mr. Lyman T. Hay, the genial manager of the Arlington, and his delightful wife will long be remembered pleasantly by those who were fortunate enough to be their guests. The Arlington is one of the finest hotels in the country. By the way, Manager Hay is a Chut-muk.

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Capt. R. E. Jackson, manager of the beautiful Park Hotel, by the way he entertained his many guests, won much praise, and the banquet—well, there are not words enough in the English language to express our sentiments regarding the sumptuous repast. Manager Jackson certainly knows how to tickle a doctor's palate and muddy his brain. Curtain.



Dr. H. O. Walker was chosen chairman of the committee on arrangements, and in choosing him the committee is to be congratulated. We feel sure with Dr. Walker as chairman of the committee of arrangements, the meeting at Detroit will be a success in every respect.

While the ladies played euchre at the Arlington the gentlemen wended their way to the Park, where a sumptuous repast awaited them, and stayed with them till morning. Space prevents our saying more. Below will be found the toasts responded to on that auspicious occasion:

DR. I. N. LOVE (St. Louis), Toastmaster.

1. THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—

"Be one—be one—be one."—Schiller.

RESPONSE—DR. JOHN B. HAMILTON, Chicago.

2. THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—

"This Society is a troop of thinkers."—Washington Irving.

RESPONSE—DR. XENOPHEN C. SCOTT, Cleveland.

3. THE PRESS—

"Every editor of newspapers pays tribute to the devil."—La Fontaine.

RESPONSE—J. L. WADLEY, Editor *Daily News*, Hot Springs, Ark.

4. THE DOCTOR IN LITERATURE—

"Dreamers do often lie—in bed, asleep, while they do dream things true."  
—Shakespeare.

RESPONSE—DR. WM. WARREN POTTER, Buffalo.

5. THE OLD DOCTOR—

"Though I look old, yet am I strong and lusty."—Shakespeare.

RESPONSE—DR. CHAS. H. HUGHES, St. Louis.

6. THE STATE OF ARKANSAS—

Alack, a day and alas!  
Before I never yet saw  
A thought that should  
Be Arkan-sass  
Crystallized into Ark-an-saw.

RESPONSE—DR. P. O. HOOPER, Little Rock.

7. MEDICAL FACTS, FADS AND FANCIES—

"The fact was altogether false."—Swift.

"When the fancy labouring for a birth,  
With unfelt throes brings its rude issue forth."

"Teach the discerning faculty to choose,  
Which it had best adopt and which refuse."

RESPONSE—DR. THOS. HUNT STUCKY.

8. ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES—

"And oftener changed their principles than their shirts."—Dr. Young.

RESPONSE—HON. WM. MARTIN, Hot Springs, Ark.

9. THE PHYSICIAN—

"He needs must work if he would win,  
And into his work and  
Daly life some sunshine enter in."

"The man who sticks to the cow-path may be able to drink milk, but  
he never wears diamonds."—John Kenkrick Bangs.

RESPONSE—DR. WM. H. DALY, Pittsburg, Pa.

10. WOMAN—  
"Be that you are, that is a woman; if you be more, you're none."  
"The brain-women never interest us like the heart-women; white roses please less than red."—Professor at the breakfast table.  
RESPONSE—DR. G. FRANK LYDSTON, Chicago.
11. HOT SPRINGS, THE CARLSBAD OF AMERICA—  
"Gives the reed and lily length,  
Adds to oak and oxen strength,  
Transforming what it doth in fold,  
Life out of death, new out of old."—Emerson.  
RESPONSE—DR. ALGERNON SYDNEY GARNETT, Hot Springs, Ark.
12. PHARMACY—OUR TWIN SISTER—OUR HELPER—  
"They call us the Heavenly Twins."  
What, signs of the Zodiac?  
Said the Tenor.  
No; "signs of the times,"  
Said the boy.—Madame Sarah Grand.  
RESPONSE—WILLIAM J. EVANS, ESQ., New York.
13. THE MEDICAL JOURNALIST—  
Thou liar of the first magnitude.—Congreve.  
RESPONSE—DR. FRANK P. FOSTER, Editor *New York Medical Journal*.
14. OUR GUESTS—  
Like angel-visits, short and bright.—John Norris.  
RESPONSE—DR. ROBT. H. TAYLOR, Hot Springs.
15. NEW YORK—  
The East is blossoming! yea, a rose,  
Large and luminous up from the sea,  
And out of the sea as a blossoming tree—Joaquin Miller.  
RESPONSE—DR. CARTER S. COLE, New York City.
16. NONSENSE—  
From the Poet Laureate of the M. V. M. A.  
RESPONSE—HERBERT DURAND, ESQ., St. Louis, Mo.
17. MISCELLANEOUS—  
Flotsam and Jetsam—Everything goes.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.
- 23, and so on indefinitely.

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WE WON'T GO HOME TILL MORNING, IF THEN.

(Note by Editors—We didn't.)

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#### AMONG THE EXHIBITORS.

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The Mellier Drug Company astonished a great many physicians by the large instrument display they had. We all know the value of Tongaline and Ponca Compound, but in the future will know where to send for surgical instruments.

Pasteurine in large letters could be seen all over the hall, and, if tried, will be found to be the most elegant preparation of its kind on the market.

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Dr. Enno Sander, of Garrod Spa fame, was with us telling us something we all know,—that the Garrod Spa is ten times stronger than Carlsbad water and cures many diseases, among which are gout, rheumatism and urinary disorders.

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The exhibit of Renz & Henry was a very creditable one, Mr. Henry himself being in charge, and saw to it that no doctor present left the city without a sample of Elixir Three-Chloride and Henry's Tri-Iodides. Having used both of these preparations extensively, we can recommend them to the profession to do all and more than they claim for them.

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Of course everyone saw the Antikamnia exhibit. The exhibit was not for the purpose of introducing Antikamnia, for every physician in the land is well acquainted with the virtues of Antikamnia (genuine). The nice pocket folders and samples distributed were appreciated by the members.

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Space will not permit us to mention all of the exhibitors. Among the more prominent were Frederick Stearns & Co.; Fairchild Bros. & Foster; H. K. Mulford Company; Maltine; Malted Milk; Campho-Phenique, etc.

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Mr. Blickhahn, representing A. S. Aloe Company, the St. Louis instrument makers, was on hand with a large and varied assortment of instruments, etc., making, as this firm always does, a very elaborate and creditable display. Their exhibit completely filled the large writing room of The Eastman, and both Mr. Blickhahn and Mr. Palmer, their southern representative, who was also present, had their time fully occupied explaining to the doctors the merits of the many new inventions and in taking orders for them.

These new inventions will be found illustrated and described in their elaborate Instrument Guide, lately issued, which they offer to send to any physician willing to pay express charges on the book.

## LEADING EDITORIALS FROM OTHER JOURNALS REGARDING HOT SPRINGS.

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### MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Mississippi Valley Medical Association held its Twentieth Annual Meeting at Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the 20th to 24th of last month. There were about three hundred doctors in attendance. An interesting program was presented.

The most attractive feature of this Society is, that it devotes its entire time to the consideration of questions of scientific interest, and does not use up several hours a day in discussing useless questions of medical ethics and politics as does the great (*un*)American Medical Association. It was a happy thought when the anti-ethical clause was inserted in the constitution, and the originator of it has been many times blest by the hard-working conscientious doctor who attends these meetings, not to hear a lot of medical politicians and exponents of oratorical pyrotechnics display their powers in this direction, but rather to listen to the conclusions gathered from careful researches, experimentation and experience of men who, by their efforts and opportunities, are in a position to offer something to the profession which is of value.

The people and profession of Hot Springs did everything in their power to make the meeting a successful one, and everyone who attended came away with the feeling that he had been repaid for the time and sacrifice which the doctor must necessarily make to attend a meeting of this duration and distance from many of their homes.

The social features of the meeting were most enjoyable, there being a reception at the Arlington Hotel and a banquet at the Park Hotel, while the citizens threw open their houses and tendered several private receptions which were largely attended.

FIRST DAY.—The meeting was called to order by the chairman of Committee of Arrangements, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Jas. A. Dickson. Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, delivered the address of welcome on the part of the State, while the Hon. Wm. H. Martin welcomed the guests on behalf of the citizens. The president, Dr. Scott, of Cleveland, Ohio, then delivered his annual address.

W. S. Kerr, of Mansfield, Ohio, presented the first paper, taking for his subject, "Some Observations on the Rights and Duties of Medical Witnesses." His opinions were rather those of a jurist than of a physician, and he was very sharply responded to by Dr. Harold N. Moyer, of Chicago, who cited several cases which had occurred in

his own experience where the legal lights had displayed many shortcomings along these lines.

Dr. Emory Lanphear, of St. Louis, next read a paper on "Bone and Joint Tuberculosis, the Future Field of Litigation on the part of Railroads." He took the ground that minor sprains very often are the starting point of primary tuberculosis and that this disease is acquired and never inherited.

"Enlargement of the Heart with Special Reference to Treatment" was the subject of a paper by Dr. Robert H. Babcock, of Chicago.

"Oxygen as a Heart Tonic and some of the Beneficial Results of its Administration" was the topic of a paper by Dr. W. T. Baird, of Dallas, Texas.

Dr. W. H. Daly, the well-known laryngologist of Pittsburg, read a voluntary paper on the subject of "Malaria as a Water-born Disease." He took the ground that this disease was always due to the water which we drink being contaminated, and that the only effectual method of stamping out the malady will be to direct attention in this direction.

SECOND DAY.—The first thing on the program was the treasurer's report by Dr. George J. Cook, of Indianapolis.

Dr. A. P. Buchman, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, contributed a paper on "Intestinal Indigestion."

Dr. J. C. Woodbridge, of Youngstown, Ohio, started a heated discussion by proclaiming that typhoid fever could be aborted, and he proceeded to cite another year's work in which he attempted to prove this. Drs. I. N. Love, W. H. Humiston, F. Potter, G. F. Lydston, S. Loving and others maintained rather the opposite view and took decided exceptions to some of the ideas offered by the essayist.

"The Importance of Urinalysis in Diagnosis" was emphasized by Dr. A. B. Walker, of Canton, Ohio.

The much advertised "Gold as a Therapeutic Agent" was dwelt upon at length by Dr. A. M. Owen, of Evansville, Indiana.

The nominating committee was announced by the president as follows: Drs. I. N. Love of St. Louis; G. Frank Lydston, of Chicago; Potter, of Dallas; Collings, of Hot Springs; H. O. Walker, of Detroit; Wm. Coffin, of Kansas City; Wm. Barclay, of Pittsburg, and T. E. Holland, of Hot Springs.

"Physicians' Prescriptions" was the title of a paper by Dr. Starling Loving, of Columbus, in which he severely criticised the practitioners for the careless manner in which they often write their prescriptions and for their standard of chirography.

"Toxics" were dwelt upon by Dr. Wm. F. Barclay, of Pittsburg.  
"Quinine in Chorea" was advocated by Dr. Frank R. Fry, of St. Louis.

"Reflex Irritation as a Cause of Nervous Disease" was the title of a paper by Dr. Edward Walker, of Evansville, Ind.

Dr. Harold N. Moyer, of Chicago, gave a most scientific and interesting talk upon the "Accidents and Injuries due to Electrical Currents of High Potential."

In the evening a grand ball was given at the Arlington Hotel.

THIRD DAY.—"The Early History of Rectal Disease" was the topic selected by Dr. S. E. Gant, of Kansas City, Mo.

"The Management and Treatment of Endometritis and the Prevention of Tubal and Ovarian Disease" was the title of a paper by Dr. W. H. Humiston, of Cleveland.

"Headaches of Intracranial Origin" was dwelt upon by Dr. Frank Woodbury, of Indianapolis, Ind.

"Surgical Treatment of Injuries of the Head and Trephining for Blood Clot" was by Dr. E. R. Haughton, of Midland, Texas.

"Exercise as a Therapeutic Agent" was read by Dr. E. H. McCullers, of St. Louis.

"Stab Wounds of the Pericardium" was the title of a most interesting paper by Dr. H. C. Dalton, who was, until very recently, surgeon to the St. Louis City hospital. He cited one case where a man had been stabbed through the breast, and the knife had perforated through the pericardium, and by opening the chest wall and closing the wound he saved the case. This is the first recovery from a wound of this character on record.

The next place of meeting was discussed and Detroit selected, with Dr. H. O. Walker as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, although Kansas City men made a hard fight for it.

The following officers were then elected: President Dr. W. N. Wishard, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Vice Presidents, Drs. T. E. Holland, of Hot Springs, Ark., and Charles B. Parker, of Cleveland; Secretary, Dr. Frank C. Woodbury, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, Dr. Harold N. Moyer, of Chicago; Judicial Council, Dr. Wm. F. Barclay, of Pittsburg, and Dr. A. H. Meisenbach, of St. Louis.

FOURTH DAY.—Dr. Frank P. Norbury, of Jacksonville, Ill., opened the session with a paper on "Mental Symptoms of Cerebral Syphilis."

"Surgical Treatment of Injuries of the Head" was read by Dr. Charles B. Baker, of Cleveland.

Dr. Wm. Wirt, of Cleveland, read a paper on "Tumor Albus of the Knee Joint."



Dr. A. H. Meisenbach, of St. Louis, read on "Resection of the Knee for Separation of the Lower Epiphysis of the Femur."

"Colle's Fracture" was treated by Dr. J. L. Link, of Terre Haute, Ind.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., gave an interesting paper on the "Deformities of Women," which was profusely illustrated by means of his own drawings and charts.

Dr. R. C. Holmes, of Cincinnati, Ohio, read a paper on "Diseases of the Accessory Nasal Cavities and their Influence upon the Organ of Sight."

"Hydrocele" was the topic which Dr. W. C. Weber, of Cleveland, treated on.

The meeting closed with a banquet at the Park Hotel to the members of the association who were in attendance.—*Editorial Cincinnati Medical Journal.*

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#### AS DR. POTTER SAW IT.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association was held at Hot Springs, Ark., November 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d. The date of the meeting was later than usual in order that the visitors might see the famous health resort at the most favorable season. And they saw, indeed, a picture long to be remembered; for never were hills arrayed in a more gorgeous garb than those which circled the valley of vapors on those November days.

The railroad rates were lower, it is said, than those given to any medical meeting before, and the companies seem to have made a special effort to attract a large attendance. Something of an innovation was the appointment of several railroad men upon the Committee of Arrangements. These gentlemen, constituting the Railroad Committee, issued an appeal to all the roads of the Central West based upon the fact that the Iron Mountain route had made a rate of one fare for the round trip. Favorable responses were received from the Western Passenger Association, the Central Traffic Association, the Trans-Missouri Association and others. By agreement among the roads, the certificate plan was not used, through tickets being sold. Upon this ticket-plan the doctors of the Mississippi Valley had the most favorable opportunity possible to attend the meeting and visit the celebrated springs. Certainly the thanks of the profession are due to the railroad officials who led and those who joined in this concession.

The Committee of Arrangements, with Dr. Thomas E. Holland, of Hot Springs, as Chairman, had spent months in preparing for the

meeting, and every one who attended will cheerfully join with one of the Indiana delegation in asserting that we did not find a single hitch in the preparations, a rough place on the road, or a discomfort or discourtesy during our stay. No company of men and women was ever more smoothly and delightfully entertained. The HOT SPRINGS MEDICAL JOURNAL, from the day of acceptance of the invitation to the issue of the last number, gave freely of its space to the association, and its October number is a sufficient evidence of the spirit and enterprise with which it welcomed the visiting doctors. The city of Hot Springs threw wide open her gates, and her people opened wide their doors and their hearts with a warmth of hospitality which captivated all, and has left a bright and lasting memory of their kindness.

The majority of the Indiana delegation joined, at St. Louis, with those from other parts of the Mississippi Valley. A splendid special train, furnished by the Iron Mountain road, carried us through without change to Hot Springs. Reaching Little Rock, the metropolis of Arkansas, on the morning of the 19th, we found breakfast awaiting, provided by the road, at the station; another of the courtesies of the Iron Mountain route. After breakfast a carriage ride was tendered by the doctors and other citizens of Little Rock. Here, as for several hours we drove through and around the prosperous and growing city, we first realized the beauties of an autumn seen among the Arkansas hills. Later we had an opportunity of learning the charms of the ladies of the State which loves to call itself the leader of the new Southwest. At noon we gathered at the Capitol Hotel, where, after an opportunity to meet the citizens, especially the ladies, who had joined with the doctors in making our stay so pleasant, we sat down to a splendid dinner.

At two o'clock we were again on our way to Hot Springs. The company, again mindful of our comfort, had taken special pains to make the buffet car attractive during the last three hours of our journey, and there the old guard made music and dancing in honor of those who had led our personally conducted tour. A more substantial token of appreciation was afterward presented to Messrs. Townsend and Ware, to whom chiefly we were indebted for the creature comforts of the journey from St. Louis to the Springs. Five o'clock found us at our journey's end, and, led by an eminent Evansville confrere, we literally took the stage for the Park and Arlington hotels.

The Committee of Arrangements was fortunate in securing for the meeting the first floor of the immense Eastman, the largest of the Hot Springs hotels, this house being open for guests only from Jan-

uary to June. Ample space was provided for the exhibitors, and a quiet, comfortable hall of excellent acoustic properties for the meetings.

The Society was called to order by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Dr. Holland, who introduced Rev. J. A. Dickson, of Hot Springs, to open the session with prayer. Dr. X. C. Scott, of Cleveland, Ohio, the President of the Association, then took the chair and called upon Governor William M. Fishback, who welcomed the visitors on behalf of the people of Arkansas. Governor Fishback, a man of dignity and culture, spoke briefly of the work of the medical profession and of the pride which the citizens of the State felt in receiving the Association. He emphasized the fact that the State of Arkansas was foremost among the Southern States in spending money for education; her resources, which were great and varied, were being rapidly developed; in a word, that she was moving with the progressive spirit of the age, and therefore hoped and believed that an association which stood for education and progress would feel at home within her borders.

The Hon. W. H. Martin followed with the welcome on behalf of the city of Hot Springs. His ten minutes' speech was a model of bright sayings and kindly wit, and elicited hearty applause.

After the report of officers and committees and announcements by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, the President, Dr. Scott, delivered the annual address. This will be found in full in this journal. The address was referred to a committee of five for consideration of its suggestions.

At 2 p. m. the regular programme of scientific business began. Of the ten papers upon the list, four were read. It was perhaps just as well that a majority of the essayists were absent, as these four papers, by W. S. Kerr, Esq., and Drs. Lanphear, Babcock and Baird, were excellent, and afforded sufficient material for the afternoon's discussion. Dr. Lanphear's paper, upon "Bone and Joint Tuberculosis the Future Field of Litigation Against Railways," will doubtless attract wide attention, and will demand the careful consideration of surgeons, especially those who have to do with railroad work. Dr. Babcock's paper upon "Enlargement of the Heart without Valvular Disease" was a clear, clean-cut presentation of a subject which has been attracting attention of late. "Medical Witnesses," by Dr. Kerr, of Mansfield, Ohio, and "Oxygen as a Heart Tonic," by Dr. Baird, of Dallas, Texas, kept alive the interest and stimulated a free and spirited discussion.

The programme for the day having been finished, Dr. Daily, of Pittsburgh, was allowed to read a voluntary paper upon "Malaria a

Water-Born Disease." This was in line with Dr. Daily's recent writings upon the subject, which have already been noticed in the *Journal*. The subject aroused an eager debate. Dr. Ravogli, of Cincinnati, closed the day's proceedings with his paper upon "The Early Treatment of Syphilis."

Tuesday evening was occupied by informal gatherings and hops at the Park and Arlington Hotels; and by a reception by Colonel and Mrs. Woodhul, of the Army and Navy hospital. During Tuesday night, also the convivial society of Chut-muks met and renewed old associations. The hours were filled with pleasure.

The programme for Wednesday as carried out, was, in the absence of a number of readers, long enough and of much interest. Dr. Buchman, of Fort Wayne, presented a thoughtful paper upon "Intestinal Indigestion," and Dr. Walker, of Canton, Ohio, made an excellent impression with his paper upon "Urinalysis in Diagnosis." Dr. Woodbridge, of Ohio, again presented the subject of "Aborting Typhoid Fever" his paper being a continuance of that of last year. The discussion following was spirited and somewhat incisive, which caused the essayist to think himself rather roughly handled. The general impression within and outside of the meeting, seemed to be that Dr. Woodbridge, in refusing last year at Indianapolis to reveal the nature of his treatment, and, in spite of a warning, imposing in similar fashion upon the *American Association Journal*, and in some other features of his endeavor to gain the ear and the endorsement of the profession at large, had made a mistake and had chiefly himself to blame for his failure to command confidence. At the same time full credit was given Dr. Woodbridge for sincerity. He evidently believes in himself and his treatment, and is determined to enlist the attention of the profession, if possible, though he betrays a strange lack of tact in the manner of doing so.

"The use of Quinine in Chorea" was again brought into notice by the paper of Dr. F. R. Fry, of St. Louis, and Dr. Edwin Walker, of Evansville, renewed his attack upon "Reflex Irritation as a Cause of Nervous Disease." The paper of Dr. Moyer, of Chicago, upon "Accidents and Injuries From Electric Currents of High Potential," proved to be one of interest and value.

Wednesday night an elegant reception and ball was given at the Arlington Hotel, where music and dancing made happy those who love to follow the flying feet, while the hum of conversation gave pleasure to those who enjoy the quieter things.

The papers presented on Thursday, which seemed to excite special interest and discussion, were those of Dr. Ricketts, of Cincinnati; Dr. Meisenbach, of St. Louis, and Dr. Link, of Terre Haute;

the group of papers upon the throat, eye and ear, by Drs. Cline, of Indianapolis,; Holmes, of Cincinnati, and Hefflebower of Cincinnati; and those upon genito-urinary surgery, by Drs. Lydston, of Chicago; Wishard, of Indianapolis, and Lewis, of St. Louis.

On Friday the attention of the members seemed specially drawn by the papers upon gynecological topics, presented by Drs. Cordier, of Kansas City; Humiston, of Cleveland, and Kellog, of Battle Creek; and by the discussion upon rectal diseases, under the leadership of Drs. Gant, of Kansas City, and Cook, of Indianapolis. On this day, also, Hot Springs as a health resort was the subject of two papers.

On Thursday evening the annual banquet was held at the Park Hotel, the special dining-room of the house being admirably arranged for the entertainment of the guests. The banquet was in every respect an elegant and complete affair, and wine and wit and wisdom flowed under the dashing leadership of our confrere of the *Medical Mirror*.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the handsome bath houses of the city were freely open to the visitors, and all, from proprietors to servants, were most courteous to those who accepted their hospitality. Of the efforts of the local profession to entertain the association it is impossible to say too much. They joined hands and worked logically with a fine spirit of unity and liberality, and every member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association came away thoroughly impressed with the fact that, however quack-cursed Hot Springs may have been, it contains to-day a group of as capable and honorable professional gentlemen as any health-resort in the land. Certainly the profession is now convinced that no patient, going under proper instructions to Hot Springs, need be the victim of either malpractice or imposition.

Our own State of Indiana was well represented at the meeting, and carried off the honors among the newly elected officers. We did not go to push any candidate, but we stood ready to assure the association that if it would look toward Indiana it would find her representatives united in their choice. We told the members, as we had opportunity, that we all respected and loved our Wishard, and they promptly elected him president. We told them, too, that we best of all knew of the work done by the energetic Dr. Frederick C. Woodburn, secretary, and they replied that they proposed to keep him in his place. And so they did. If his modesty had not forbid it, they would have re-elected the popular treasurer from Indiana, but Dr. Cook insisted that the Hoosier State should share the honors with others, and so Dr. Moyer of Chicago, became his worthy successor.

Kansas City, Denver and Detroit were suggested as places for the next meeting. The chief competition seemed to be between Kansas City and Denver, but to the surprise of many, Detroit was chosen. The meeting next year will, it is understood, be held earlier. Detroit will doubtless maintain her reputation as an entertainer of medical societies. Dr. H. O. Walker was appointed chairman of the committee of arrangements.

The members from Indiana were as follows: Drs. L. C. Cline and wife, Theodore Potter, Wm. N. Wishard, Geo. J. Cook and F. C. Woodburn, from Indianapolis; Dr. A. P. Buchman, of Fort Wayne; Dr. J. E. Link and wife, from Terre Haute; Dr. Kessinger, from Martinsville; Drs. A. M. Owen and Edwin Walker, of Evansville.—*Indiana Medical Journal*.

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#### MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

In a narrow valley at the southern extremity of the Ozark Mountains, the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association was held. The town of Hot Springs is now said to have about 17,000 inhabitants. It does not seem to contain one-half so many, because the valley turns and winds among the high hills in such a manner that but a small portion of it is visible at a time. The climate was all that an enthusiast of Hot Springs could desire; sunny sky, balmy air, and distant haze on the mountains; and the excellent hotel accommodations contributed to make the environment very pleasant. Many professional men were attracted to this meeting in order to see the place to which they had often sent patients, that they might have a more intimate and personal knowledge of this great sanitarium of the Mississippi Valley. They found that its virtues had not been exaggerated, and here was a young city filled with energetic and enterprising citizens in marked contrast to the towns and villages the traveler passed through in order to reach it. The citizens with large-hearted hospitality threw open their doors to the incoming visitors, and endeavored to the best of their ability, and with great success, to convince them of the superior quality of the Arkansas Hygeia.

The attendance at the meeting was larger than that of last year, and we learn the registration numbered about two hundred. The scientific character of the papers was all that could be desired from such an assemblage, and President Scott with excellent tact, kept

them well at work. We shall have many of the papers printed in full in the *Journal*, and of the others we will have, as appears elsewhere, a full abstract of the meeting.

The banquet on Thursday evening was held under the guidance of that inimitable Toastmaster, Dr. I. N. Love, of St. Louis. It was elaborate and well attended; but if we were allowed to criticise we should say that its sweetness was too long drawn out, as it not only lasted into the "wee sma' hours," but also into the larger hours of the morning. Business over, the association adjourned, but some of the members still lingered to refresh themselves with the pleasant waters of the spring, and to rest a little from the arduous character of their labors. Altogether, it may be said that the visit to the Hot Springs, of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, is one long to be remembered, and marked in the history of the association with a white stone. The next meeting will be held at Detroit under the presidency of Dr. Wishart, of Indianapolis.—*Journal of the American Medical Journal*.

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#### THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The association's twentieth annual meeting, held in Hot Springs, Ark., last week, was an event well calculated to make a deep impression on those in attendance, whether members or visitors. This impression would rest partly on the character of the meeting itself and partly on the abundant evidence displayed of a sympathy and cordiality between the medical profession and the people at large in the Southwest that, we fear, one would fail to find in the Eastern and Middle States. Then, too, unusual devotion to professional progress was shown by the presence of many a practitioner from remote districts who had gone through great difficulties to get to the place of meeting.

Concerning the meeting itself, it must be remarked in the first place that the programme was one of exceptional interest. It was so full, indeed, that a person visiting the association for the first time, and, therefore, unaccustomed to its ways, might well have doubted the possibility of getting through with it; but justice was done to it, thanks to the association's excellent rules and to the promptness and decisiveness with which the president enforced them—moreover, time was found for the reading of more than one paper that was not

down on the programme, although the proportion of papers read by title by reason of their author's absence was not in excess of what is ordinarily observed at a meeting of the sort. As to the character of the papers, if we take paper and discussion together, there was not one that was not instructive, and many of them—far more, indeed, than one would have expected—were of superlative excellence.

The evidence that we have alluded to of a striking sympathy between the medical profession and the community in general throughout the Southwest lay in the generous action of the transportation companies and in the hospitality shown by the people of the entire region, especially those of Little Rock and Hot Springs. From as far east as Buffalo and Pittsburg unusually low rates were afforded. It is true that, doubtless by inadvertence, the order by which they could be availed of in the regular way did not go into effect until a date so near the time of meeting that the few who started from these remote points or from others still more distant thought fit to take the risk of being obliged to forego its advantage by setting out in time to allow themselves a little leeway for making connections. For these few there was the temporary prospect of failing to profit by the arrangement that had been made, but those of them who knew the people of the Southwest were not worried, and they soon reassured their inexperienced fellow-pilgrims. Their expectations were not disappointed; the railway managers gave due heed to all properly authenticated statements, and, we believe, remedied every real hardship. In particular, Colonel Snyder, of the "Big Four," is entitled to the thanks of visitors from the East. Not only did he devote much time during business hours to enabling them to get the advantage of the reduced rate, but he personally entertained a party of them at breakfast in St. Louis on the return trip. For all who went to the meeting by the way of St. Louis there was an "official train" of six sleeping-cars that left that city on Sunday evening under the personal supervision of Colonel Townsend, of the Missouri Pacific Railway, who went on the train to Hot Springs, remained there through the meeting, and then took his two hundred or more friends—for such they had become almost at sight of him, so manifest were his carefulness and kindness—in safety and comfort back to St. Louis, where Colonel Snyder "did the rest."

The train arrived at Little Rock early on Monday morning, and there it was found that the citizens had provided an excellent breakfast for the company, also carriages wherein they were driven about so as to give them a view of the chief places of interest in the "City of Roses," and finally a dinner, after which the train proceeded on its way and reached Hot Springs before dark. Little Rock, it must



be borne in mind, was simply on the route; its citizens had no selfish interest, direct or indirect, in the success of the meeting. Their action in the matter, therefore, was that of pure hospitality, such hospitality as is, alas, seldom or never seen in the North. At Hot Springs itself, too, the citizens joined with the physicians of the place in giving the members of the association a ball and a banquet, both of which were enjoyed to the utmost. In addition, there were receptions, riding parties, drives, and dinners to the full number that could be accepted. Although the season had not opened, three of the great hotels, unexcelled anywhere in their equipment and management—the Arlington, the Park, and the Eastman—placed their resources at the association's command, and, in particular, Mr. Hay, the genial manager of the Arlington, and his charming wife exerted themselves most untiringly to further the comfort and pleasure of the assembled company. Doubtless there is plenty of social entertainment and diversion in connection with our Northern medical meetings, but rarely if ever the hearty, spontaneous hospitality that shone out in Missouri and Arkansas on this occasion. Mention of such matters would have no place in a medical journal but for the token they constitute of a tie between the doctors and their fellow citizens of the Southwest, such as must be the *raison d'être* of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.—*N. Y. Medical Journal*.

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#### THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

The city of Hot Springs, made specially memorable at the present time by the fact that it was recently the scene of a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, is beyond all question destined to become, within a very few years, one of the most popular health resorts in the world. Until now, its merits have been obscured to those living at a distance by the known fact that it was infested by gamblers, lewd women, and quack doctors, but the meeting to which we have referred has set it straight, so to speak, before the medical profession, and all that a physician has to do now when he wishes to send a patient there, is to adjure him to turn a deaf ear to the quack's touters and put himself without reserve into the hands of one of the reputable practitioners of the city, of whom more than a score could be mentioned, the peers of any in the world.

If we were to base our judgment on chemical analyses alone, it would be puzzling to account for the cures wrought by the waters; practically they contain nothing but silica. Nevertheless they do bring about, unquestionably, the recovery of many an invalid doomed, without their aid, to years of drooping health and an untimely death. How do they do it? The local physicians say that it is by virtue of their occasioning a marvelous activity of the emunctories, where by the system is enabled to tolerate huge doses of active drugs, while at the same time the patient, hoping for something akin to a miracle, subordinates all his thoughts to the effort to get well, and obeys his physician's instructions implicitly.

Recognizing the efficacy of a sojourn in the romantic city of Hot Springs, together with a systematic use of its thermal waters, the Government has established on its reservation there a general hospital for the benefit of officers and enlisted men actually in the service and suffering from ailments that have been contracted in the line of duty and have resisted treatment at other military or naval hospitals. The hospital is now under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred A. Woodhull, a surgeon in the army, and its administration is such as any one who knows Dr. Woodhull would expect at the hands of that enlightened and conscientious officer. A circular issued from the adjutant-general's office says:

"Relief may reasonably be expected at the Hot Springs in the following conditions: In the various forms of gout and rheumatism, after the acute or inflammatory stage; neuralgia, especially when depending upon gout, rheumatism, metallic or malarial poisoning; paralysis, not of organic origin; the earlier stages of locomotor ataxia, or tubes; the early stages, only, of Bright's disease; diseases of the urinary organs; functional diseases of the liver; gastric dyspepsia not of organic origin; chronic diarrhœa; catarrhal affections of the digestive and respiratory tracts; chronic skin diseases, especially the squamous varieties; and chronic conditions due to malarial infection. Speaking generally, treatment by the Hot Springs water may be said to stimulate all the secretions and the organic functions, to promote digestion and assimilation, and to favor tissue metamorphosis and excretion, thereby relieving internal congestions, stimulating blood-making, increasing the appetite, and favoring new and healthy tissues at the expense of the old and inactive. The Hot Springs water is contraindicated in all acute inflammatory diseases, tuberculosis, organic diseases of the heart or brain, cancer and other malignant disease, aneurism, and all cases where stimulation of the circulation is to be avoided."—*New York Medical Journal*.

# THE HOT SPRINGS MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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COMMUNICATIONS are invited from all parts of the world. When necessary to elucidate the text, illustrations will be provided without cost to the author if photographs or drawings accompany the manuscript.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, including Postage in North America, per annum in advance, \$1.00.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE HOT SPRINGS MEDICAL SOCIETY AND THE HOT SPRINGS MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Address, THE HOT SPRINGS MEDICAL JOURNAL,  
No. 176½ CENTRAL AVENUE. HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

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The management do not endorse, nor are they responsible for, the views of their correspondents.

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DECEMBER 15TH, 1894.

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## EDITORIAL.

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**M. V. M. A.** The twentieth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, which convened in this city November 20th to 23d, will long be remembered as one of the most pleasant and profitable meetings ever held by a medical society.

The attendance was large and the class of papers read was far above the average, each paper being freely discussed. Never before have we seen delegates pay more attention to the reading and discussion of papers, which makes it evident that they were enjoyed and appreciated.

We hope and feel that the entire membership derived much benefit from this meeting. Besides being able to listen to and discuss papers of worth, written by eminent authorities, they were enabled to inspect and see for themselves the largest and most wonderful sanitarium in the world; to see almost boiling water gush from the mountain side; to see thousands who were enjoying the benign influence of these justly world-renowned thermal springs. We wished the medical profession to come in a body to study the effects of the hot water on the human economy; to inspect the bathing

establishments, and to examine patients under treatment, that they could no longer doubt the efficacy of our thermal springs as an auxiliary in the treatment of a large class of cases. We also wished them to meet with the members of the profession at this place that they might find out the class and worth of our Hot Springs doctors. Our wish has been fulfilled partially, and we feel safe in saying that not one of the members present will have anything to say of the virtues of these thermal springs but praise, and are convinced that we have physicians here who can cope with disease in a manner worthy of the most eminent of the profession.

The social features of the meeting seemed to be enjoyed, and we hope and feel assured, will long be remembered by those in attendance. Never before has a medical association been entertained in such a manner; from the time they took the "special" at St. Louis until they left on Friday evening, "one continual round of pleasure, will but poorly express the sentiments of those enjoying the hospitality of the Hot Springs members of the profession." These sentiments were expressed by a member just before embarking for his home in the North.

To the retiring President, Dr. X. C. Scott, belongs much praise for the courtly and dignified manner in which he presided over the meetings. Dr. F. C. Woodburn, always courteous and polite, will not soon be forgotten by anyone meeting him. Geo. J. Cook, the Treasurer, although he drained our pocket books, was as popular as any man on the floor. The members showed our Dr. T. E. Holland that they appreciated his worth by electing him Vice-president.

We hope the meeting in Detroit next September will be as pleasant and profitable as this one was, and that all of us will meet there to renew the pleasant acquaintances made in Hot Springs.

BAIRD.

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**REGARDING** Several editorials taken from leading Medical Journals  
**HOT SPRINGS.** appear in this issue, and it is indeed a pleasure for us to present them to our readers for perusal, and extremely gratifying to us to know, that the sentiments of a great many of our brother editors have completely changed in regard to our noted health resort. The physicians heretofore have done everything in their power to keep patients from coming here, at least the large majority of them have done so, and not until they have seen for themselves can they realize the character of our resort. We wish particularly to call attention to the following from the pen of Dr. Frank Foster the eminent editor of the *New York Medical Journal*: "The city of Hot

Springs, is beyond all question, destined to become in a few years one of the most popular health resorts in the world. Until now its merits have been obscured to those living at a distance by the known fact that it was infested by gamblers, lewd women, and quack doctors; but the meeting to which we have referred, has set it straight, so to speak, before the medical profession, and all that a physician has to do now when he wishes to send a patient there, is to adjure him to turn a deaf ear to the quacks' touters, and put himself with out reserve into the hands of one of the reputable practitioners of the city, of whom more than a score could be mentioned, the peers of any in the world." Coming from the pen of such an authority, we feel justly proud.

Among our citizens, it is true, we have some that we would like to be rid of, but what city has not the same class? We also have numbers of quack doctors, but if a patient is directed to go to some reputable physician (his name being given the patient prior to his departure from home), no apprehension need be felt as to his treatment while within our gates. With our delightful environments and climate, unsurpassed hotel accommodations, and last, but not least, a daily supply of 500,000 gallons of the most wonderful thermal water known, that by gravity flows into palatial bathing establishments, is it unaccountable that we have an annual influx of visitors amounting to between sixty and seventy-five thousand? This water hastens the absorption, as well as the elimination of a drug, increases the assimilating process, and causes nutritive and tissue changes to take place more rapidly, thereby in a few months causing changes to take place in the tissues that would ordinarily have taken many months. We are prepared to prescribe any manner of bath, which we never do until a thorough examination has been made, almost as searching as when examining for life insurance.

Large numbers come here from the Northern States during the winter months to enjoy the beneficial effects of our balmy atmosphere, and at the same time to be able to bathe in our thermal water. With an electric car line eight miles in length; finely equipped livery stables; theatres, and everything to make life pleasant, they return home much benefited and with a determination to return the ensuing year. The cause of the remarkable success of the physicians at this place is due to the fact, that intelligent treatment is combined with the methodical application of these waters, which possess peculiar therapeutic properties of their own.

We wish in conclusion to thank our professional brethren for the kind words they have said and written of their reception and entertainment during their stay.

BAIRD.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

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We would not be surprised to hear of Col. H. C. Townsend and Capt. Chas. E. Ware hanging out their shingles in the near future. They are full-fledged Chut-muks, and we would gladly welcome them to the profession.

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Dr. Thomas E. Holland certainly covered himself with glory, by making such an exceptionally good chairman of committee on arrangements.

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T. M. Baird, secretary of the section on Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Arkansas Medical Society, would like for members to begin early and write a paper for that section. The country practitioner, as well as the specialist, is interested in this branch, and we hope to have a good lot of papers for that section at our meeting in May.

---

We think every member will join us in giving three cheers for Col. Harry Townsend and Capt. Chas. E. Ware, who did more towards making the social features a success than all the rest of us put together. A trip on an Iron Mountain special is not to be forgotten soon, is it doctors?

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Dr. H. C. Rogers who has been in Texas for the past few weeks, has returned, and we are glad to announce, much improved in health.

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The October number of the *Arkansas Medical Journal* is on our table. It is full of interesting reading matter, and a most creditable production. Dr. Gibson, the editor, has at last, through the efforts of Congressman W. L. Terry, gotten the postal authorities to recognize the *Journal* as second class matter, and in the future we hope to see the *Journal* issued regularly.

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When in doubt Tri-Iodides.

The "season" at Hot Springs is opening much earlier this year than for several years past, and we hope by another year the people of the land will realize that this is a perennial and not a season resort. For the past few years the winter and spring has captured a larger part of our guests, but if they would visit us in the summer or fall they would be as much pleased with our delightful and equable climate.

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William Goodell, M. D., the eminent gynecologist, died in Philadelphia Saturday, Oct. 27th, aged 65 years.

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We are glad to welcome Dr. W. B. Outten to the editorial profession, he having lately become editor of the *Railway Surgeon*. Dr. Outten is Surgeon-in-Chief of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and is in every way well qualified to make the journal a success.

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We are sorry to announce the illness of Dr. J. T. Jelks, of the JOURNAL staff, and hope he will be able to resume his professional and editorial duties before this JOURNAL has gone to press.

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Hot Springs had on her holiday suit during the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

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Detroit was chosen as the next place of meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

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At the October meeting of the Hot Springs Medical Society, the following officers were elected to serve one year: Dr. J. M. Keller, president; Dr. H. P. Collings, vice-president; Dr. J. C. Minor, secretary; Dr. T. M. Baird, treasurer. Although there are about one hundred physicians in this place, less than twenty compose the only society in the city that is recognized by the State Society or the American Medical Association. There are several physicians residing here who are eligible to membership, but the larger number of the profession here are irregulars. We will gladly welcome the few who are eligible to membership, and, in fact, think it their duty to assert themselves, for the only way we can tell whether a man is a regular in Hot Springs is to know that he is connected with an organized medical society that accepts the code of the American Medical Association.

The following gentlemen now compose the society and we hope by our next issue to announce the names of all of the physicians in the city who are eligible as members of the society: Doctors T. M. Baird, W. H. Barry, P. L. Barry, H. P. Collings, J. H. Gaines, A. S. Garnett, G. C. Greenway, A. W. Greenway, E. C. Hay, J. D. Hays, T. E. Holland, J. T. Jelks, J. M. Keller, G. C. Koch, J. C. Minor, J. B. Payne, H. C. Rogers and M. G. Thompson.

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Lack of space prevents our giving a complete report of the proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, consequently we did not attempt to condense the proceedings, for we do not think condensed reports are read. We will print, in subsequent issues, several articles that were read before the association, and think they will be read with pleasure by our readers.

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## PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

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**PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.**—In an article on this drug published in the July number of the *Louisville Medical Monthly*, Dr. L. D. Kastenbine, the author says: "Of the various brands of commercial dioxides I have examined, I find March-and's to be the one which yields the largest amount of available oxygen under all conditions of exposure, and the one which contains the minimum percentage of free acid. All the marketable articles I have seen are free from barium compounds, but the majority do not come up to the fifteen-volume standard, but are six, eight, ten, and twelve-volume solutions."

---

"It affords me great pleasure to refer to the benign effects of Tongaline. My wife and myself are both sufferers from chronic rheumatic toxæmia, but for the past ten years have always been able to control the attacks by the use of Tongaline, and during that entire time I have never been without the remedy. Have prescribed Tongaline extensively with invariably good results, and can recommend it to the profession as a preparation that will do all that is claimed for it."  
—CHAS. W. WATTS, M. D., Mexico, Mo.

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"I have found Tongaline to prove most beneficial for trigeminal neuralgia and articular rheumatism, and in fact, in every case for which I prescribed the remedy have found it to do just what is claimed for it."—G. U. HAREY, M. D., Bellevue, Ohio.

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The Mellier Drug Company will send free samples of Tongaline to any physician who will pay express charges, which will not cost him more than fifteen cents.



DR. R. CANTALUPI, writing from Naples, Italy, under date of July 24th, 1893, says: Bromidia has produced successful results in all the most varied forms of Insomnia. Among others who have been benefited by its use is Professor Cesare Olivieri, well known as a most distinguished surgeon in this city, and who, after undergoing tracheotomy for neoplasm in the larynx, suffered terribly from Insomnia, which the usual hypnotics all failed to relieve. Hearing of this from a mutual friend, I advised the use of Bromidia, which promptly produced the desired result.

### A Pronounced Opinion from the Veteran Editor of the Memphis Medical Monthly.

October 22, 1894.

*Gentlemen*.—Your kind favor of 20th inst. received this evening, after my return from Ship Island, Miss.

The "Antikamnia and Codeine Tablets" which reached me also, were exactly what I wanted. Having been exposed to the Gulf breeze all day, I returned suffering intensely with gastralgia and pleurodynia. One of the tablets gave me relief, and I have since had my supper and feel quite comfortable.

In the fact that your preparation, antikamnia, has no depressing effect upon the cardiac force, you have much for congratulation, and the field for its usefulness may be viewed like the horizon—the nearer you approach it the wider its recognized extent.

Your cordially, F. L. SIM, M. D.

To The Antikamnia Chemical Co.

THE MOORINGS, MARSHALL, Fauquier Co., Va., May 16, '92.

*Messrs. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.*

GENTLEMEN:—The box of Beef Fluid (one dozen 4-oz. bottles) came to hand in perfect condition. Please accept thanks for the quantity sent. I shall take pleasure in endorsing and introducing it whenever an opportunity offers. I do not hesitate to say it is the best and most palatable preparation of Beef I have ever used. In cases of debility and nervous prostration and consumption it is most acceptable, and I believe in some cases it has prolonged life. Every physician should know of your Fluid Beef. Very respectfully yours,

FREDERICK HORNER, M. D., Past Ass't Surgeon U. S. Navy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Antiseptic Properties of Oil of Cinnamon.

Dr. D. Braden Kyle has used the Ceylon cinnamon oil in the treatment of infective varieties of nasal, laryngeal, and aural affections, with marked success. He explains the action of the oil as follows: The germ being an albuminous compound, composed mainly of nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen, and being enclosed in a capsule of varying thickness, the chemical composition of which is

cellulose, when brought into contact with the active principle of the oil, the cinnamic acid, has its cell-wall contracted, which practically deprives the germ of its nutrition. By microscopical examination this theory is confirmed. In cases in which the solution of the oil, 1:500, was put to the clinical test, the wounds healed by first intention. However, it is not a safe antiseptic for surgical work, although a good mucous-membrane antiseptic. It is not, however, a germicide.—*Therapeutic Gazette*.

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### VALUE OF COMBINING HEART TONICS.

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*Convallaria majalis* is a simple cardiac tonic and safe remedy, in action similar to *digitalis*, but not so marked; it causes slowing and increases the force of the heart beats. But it will frequently be found in lessening compensation, that *convallaria*, *strophanthus* and *digitalis* individually fail or disappoint after a time; and that a combination of all three often produces an effect little short of marvellous. Once or twice in recent years I have been called in consultation over cases of advanced mitral disease, in which central failure has shown itself by extensive dropsy of the limbs, oedema of the lungs and liver, and a general water-logged condition of the system. On inquiry as to the exhibition of *digitalis*, the reply has been, "He has had it," with perhaps a like response as to *strophanthus* and *convallaria*. But they had not been given collectively; and when this was done, benefit speedily accrued to the patient, and credit to his medical advisers.—*The Clinical Journal*.

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### UNVEILING OF THE SIMS MONUMENT.

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The ceremonies of the unveiling of the statue of Dr. J. Marion Sims were held at 3 P. M. on Saturday, October 20, 1894, Bryant Park, New York (Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue). Addresses were delivered by Drs. George F. Shrady and Paul F. Munde, after which the statue was formally presented to the city of New York, on behalf of the medical profession of this and other countries, and was accepted for the city by Mayor Gilroy.

Soon after Dr. Sims's death, in 1882, the movement for the erection of a bronze statue was set on foot by the *New York Medical Record*, and the necessary funds were subscribed by members of the medical profession in this and other countries. American sculptors

were at first asked to compete in a design for the work, and when all the designs submitted were rejected by the committee having the matter in charge, the commission for the statue was awarded to Muller, of Munich.—*Southern Practitioner*.

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### SYPHILIS AS A CAUSE OF PARETIC DEMENTIA.

---

Dr. Emil Haugberg has given us a contribution on the part which syphilis plays in the production of paretic dementia. He finds syphilis to have been undoubtedly present in eighty-one per cent of his cases, and probably so in eleven per cent. Thus giving the proportion caused by this disease at ninety-two per cent. The disease usually commences between thirty and forty years of age, and makes its appearance from four to five years after the syphilitic infection. The disease usually follows an attack of syphilis, the symptoms of which are of a mild character. The cases of paretic dementia known to have followed syphilis do not present a different clinical picture from those in which syphilis has been excluded, nor do the cases preceded by this disease show any characteristic signs of syphilis at the autopsy. According to this writer no benefit is to be derived from anti-syphilitic treatment; although most authors agree that some cases are greatly improved by large doses of the iodide of potassium.—*Journal of Mental Science*.

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### STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.

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Dr. Orville Horwitz says: That generally, dilatation is the usual and safest method of treatment. A small sized bougie should be tried first, in order to avoid causing abrasion or laceration of the mucous lining; the size of the instrument may be increased as the pain and bleeding diminish. The instrument should be introduced once in three days, and should be sterilized and anointed with an antiseptic ointment containing oil of eucalyptus. This is the safer method in diabetes and advanced renal disease. The death rate of internal urethrotomy is 2 per cent, while dilatation is never followed by death. In continuous dilatation a small filiform bougie should be used and allowed to remain three days. Enough dilatation will then have been accomplished to proceed with some other method. This plan is of service in cases of small stricture in the membranous portion of the urethra, or in cases in which the stricture at any point is very tight. A preliminary injection of carbolyzed oil is a valuable procedure.—*Medical News*.

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## Seasonable Suggestions.

With the opening of the winter season, and its attendant bronchial and pulmonary troubles, we are having from many sections, reports of a recurrence of the La Grippe epidemic which for the past six or seven years has afflicted the country.

This fact makes particularly pertinent a recalling of the salient points of Dr. V. W. GAYLE's paper, first published in the *Medical World* in the midst of La Grippe's most malignant visit. It will be well to note closely his recommendations and experience in connection with the recurrence of the epidemic which is now apparently upon us. He says: "This disease by proper treatment of an attack can be so modified as to be almost aborted. If not properly managed, influenza is particularly liable to grave complications; even in mild cases the tendency is towards prostration, and often the nervous shock is such as to materially debilitate the patient. Where there is much angina with acute bronchial irritation, the following is indicated:

R	Ammon. Chloridi . . . . .	3 ij
	Potassii Chloras . . . . .	3 j
	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi . . . . .	3 ij
	Syr. Simplex . . . . .	3 ij
	Aquæ . . . . .	q. s. ft. 3 iv

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful in sweetened water every four hours, also apply to the throat with probang every three hours.

Quinine is the best germ destroyer we have for the microbe of influenza. During the recent epidemic I aborted quite a number of cases with Antikamnia and quinine in combination; also with Antikamnia and salol. The relief obtained by the administration of Antikamnia alone, where the cephalalgia was severe, as in the majority of my cases, was wonderful. When the pain seemed almost intolerable I have seen a ten grain dose banish it.

Mustard pediluvia are of great advantage, and a plaster of mustard and lard, one part of the former to two of the latter, applied directly to the chest, answered admirably as a mild counter-irritant.

Expectorants are often needed, and Antikamnia should be administered with them, thus:

R	Antikamnia (Genuine) . . . . .	3 j
	Syr. Senega . . . . .	3 j
	Vini Ipecac . . . . .	3 ij
	Syr. Tolutan . . . . .	q. s. ft. 3 iv

Mix and let stand until effervescence ceases.

Sig.—Teaspoonful every two hours.

The mild chloride of mercury in minimum doses often repeated will be beneficial. The following prescription is a favorite of mine:

R	Hydrarg. Chlo. Mit. . . . .	gr. j
	Sodii Bicarb. . . . .	9 i
	Lactopeptine (Genuine) . . . . .	3 ss

M. ft. Chart No. X.

Sig.—One every hour until all are taken, followed by a full dose of Hunyadi Janos Water."

"Antikamnia and Quinine Tablets," containing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains each of Antikamnia and quinine, also "Antikamnia and Salol Tablets," containing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains each of Antikamnia and salol, offer the best vehicle for exhibiting these combinations, giving one every two or three hours.

Gayle concludes his paper as follows: "What is mostly needed is an antithermic analgesic to relieve the pain and reduce the fever. These properties are found in Antikamnia. This with the germ destroyer quinine is all that I really needed in the treatment of this disease. I advocate the use of stimulants in nearly every case. They are frequently needed in the onset of the disease. Sprays of carbolio acid, turpentine or resorcin are frequently efficacious in the laryngeal troubles. The diet should be light and easily digestible. By careful attention and avoidance of exposure, together with the line of treatment mapped out, the vast majority of cases will recover. Of course, there are occasional cases which present symptoms which require other remedial agents, but these of necessity must be left to the discretion of the medical attendant."

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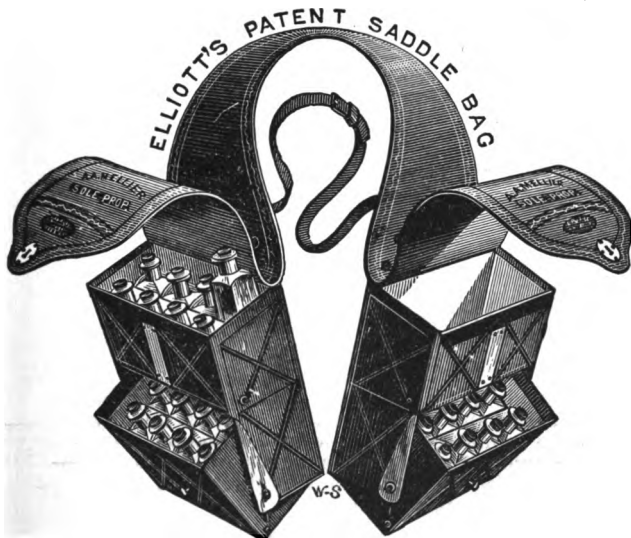
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
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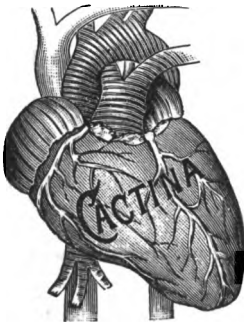
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